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**SUMMARY**

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# THE MAIN TRENDS AND FACTORS IN THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF FORMERLY BACKWARD DISTRICTS OF THE U.S.S.R. (SOVIET ASIAN REPUBLICS)

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# THE MAIN TRENDS AND FACTORS IN THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF FORMERLY BACKWARD DISTRICTS OF THE USSR

## (Soviet Asian Republics)

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## S U M M A R Y

During the years of Soviet rule the formerly backward districts of the USSR have made a tremendous leap forward in their economic and cultural development. The Soviet republics of Central Asia have left far behind not only the countries of the East but also many countries in the West which once had the advantage of incomparably higher level of development. These republics have become flourishing industrial and agrarian countries with an advanced economy and culture. They owe their successes to the establishment of a highly developed industry which proved decisive in doing away with their economic backwardness. The creation and development of socialist industry has stimulated a rapid growth of productive forces and improvement of the material well-being of the peoples inhabiting the Central Asian republics. This is all the more important because in pre-revolutionary Russia they were colonial outlying districts with a predominance of feudal relations which are characteristic of many present-day colonial African and Asian countries or countries which attained to their independence only recently.

Industrial development of the formerly backward districts of the USSR, including the republics of Central Asia, was stimulated by the same social and economic prerequisites as were operative in transforming the Soviet Union from a backward agrarian into a highly developed industrial power. It is only under the Soviet rule that the peoples of Central Asia won their national sovereignty and became equal nations of the Soviet Union.

The industry and economy of the formerly backward districts developed at a faster rate than in the Soviet Union as a whole. Such rates were planned deliberately to eliminate as fast as possible the economic lag of the Central Asian republics and consolidate the material basis for a continuous strengthening of friendship and cooperation between all the peoples of the Soviet Union.

Industrial construction was carried out in the Soviet republics of the East with account taken of the diversity

of local conditions, natural resources, geographical location, economic and cultural possibilities and the habits of the local population.

The formerly backward districts, as all the other parts of the country, attained their industrial and engineering progress using the central industrial districts of Moscow and Leningrad as their base and receiving from them large numbers of machines, skilled personnel, money, etc.

The rapid industrial development of the formerly backward districts is a brilliant illustration of the economic progress of the entire Soviet Union on the basis of new economic laws. The most important law is a planned proportional development of the national economy on a country- wide scale and the resultant rational distribution of socialist production.

Today the republics of Central Asia boast of a multi-branch industry and numerous cadres of scientists, engineers and skilled workers reared from among the local population.

In their economic and cultural advancement the peoples of the Central Asian Soviet Socialist republics have considerably outstripped the countries of the East beyond the frontier.

The rapid development of productive forces and the growth of the material well-being of the working people in the republics of Central Asia show that only socialism can transform within a brief period of time a backward country into an industrial one, do away with unemployment and poverty and make the benefits of culture and education accessible to all.



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